

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

TO

THE GRADUATING CLASS

OF

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,

FOR THE SESSION OF 1844-5.

By JOHN WILTBANK, M. D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE CLASS.

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1845.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 4, 1845.*

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the graduates of the present session of Pennsylvania Medical College, held in the Reading Room, (Dr. Edward F. Smithers in the chair) the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit from you, on behalf of the class, a copy of your very valuable valedictory address for publication.

In performing this duty, we would beg leave to unite most cordially in the solicitations of our fellow-graduates, and express our sincere desire to witness the publication of an address calculated to promote the interests and elevate the character of our college and the profession.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. THOMPSON, *Penn'a.*

WM. T. BABB, *Pennsylvania.*

J. B. KENDALL, *Georgia.*

C. ORRICK RICHARDS, *Penn'a.*

JAMES RUDDICK, *N. Brunswick.*

Prof. JOHN WILTBANK.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 5, 1845.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Valedictory Address, a copy of which you ask for publication, was written in haste during the arduous duties of the close of the session. I have, therefore, some hesitation in submitting it to the public. But if you think the counsels it contains valuable, or calculated to advance, in any degree, the interests of our profession or the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, I feel that I have no right to withhold it.

With many thanks to the graduates for their flattering request, and to yourselves, for the very gratifying manner in which it is conveyed, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your friend and servant,

JNO. WILTBANK.

To Drs. Thompson, Babb, Kendall, Richards and Ruddock,

Committee of Graduates.

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSION OF 1844-45.

At a public commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, held in the hall of the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, March 4th, 1845, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen, pupils of the institution, they having deposited Theses on the subjects set opposite to their respective names, and undergone a satisfactory examination.

Benjamin F. Alter,	Indiana,	Evening Exacerbation of Fever.
William T. Babb,	Pennsylvania,	Utero-Gestation.
William A. Barry,	Pennsylvania,	Syphilis.
Daniel Beidler,	Pennsylvania,	Leucorrhœa.
James Dowling,	Pennsylvania,	Intermittent Fever.
Edward Gillespie,	Pennsylvania,	Bromine.
John L. Heist,	Pennsylvania,	Cynanche Trachealis.
John B. Kendall,	Georgia,	Empiricism.
C. Henry Leistner,	Tennessee,	Retroversio Uteri.
C. Orrick Richards,	Pennsylvania,	Amenorrhœa.
James Ruddick,	New Brunswick,	Variola.
Edward F. Smithers,	Delaware,	Gout.
Wm. S. Thompson,	Pennsylvania,	Puerperal Peritonitis.
Isaac W. Vanorsdel,	Pennsylvania,	Epilepsy.

At the same time the Honorary Degree of M. D. was conferred on the following gentlemen:

Achille Lalung de Ferol, St. Jago de Cuba.

William R. Stewart, Adams Co., Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN :

The ceremonies of this day form a most important epoch in your existence. Your preparatory studies are now completed, your term of pupilage is ended, and, having complied with the requisitions of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, you have now received its honours and are admitted into the body of the medical profession. Upon this interesting occasion, when the doors of the profession are thrown open to you, and you are standing, as it were, upon its very threshold, I tender you, in the name of my colleagues, our cordial felicitations and a hearty welcome. The intimate and familiar relations that have existed between us during the whole of the session that has just closed, give us the confident assurance that, by you, the dignity of the profession will be sustained and the interests of humanity promoted. We, therefore, welcome you into the profession—to all its privileges and immunities, its duties and responsibilities.

The profession into which you have this day entered is a respectable calling; many of the most learned and renowned men of all ages have devoted their best talents and energies to its pursuit. It is an honorable, a noble calling, for its chief object is to do good. It is an useful calling—being possessed of the means of removing, or at least alleviating, most of “the ills that flesh is heir to,” as well as of preserving health, of warding off the attacks of sickness, and of preserving life. Other occupations may, perhaps, lead more rapidly to fortune, (for ours, gentlemen, is not a money-making profession,) or allure the ambitious by more powerful incentives to eminence in science, in eloquence, the arts, or politics. Let those who value it, seek the applause of the multitude; let them expend all their energies in amassing fortune or in acquiring fame; these are not the objects of our profession. In the prosecution of your duties, your aim will be to promote the welfare of individuals. Your career, therefore, may be less brilliant, but it will be more useful. The scene of your labours will be beside the sick, the afflicted, and the dying. In seasons of the deepest distress you will be hailed as the best of all earthly comforters—the stay, the support, the friend of the afflicted. You will sympathise in their sufferings, share their

griefs, and exert your utmost efforts to relieve them. The faithful discharge of your duties will require you to possess the confidence and respect of your patients—to enter into their most secret thoughts, and to be entrusted with the knowledge of circumstances concealed from all others. In sickness and sorrow, in agony and distress, your aid will be invoked, and in administering it you will secure a firm and abiding hold upon the esteem and gratitude of individuals. You will be emphatically the friend in need. Your errands will be those of mercy. Like the Divine Physician you will be “continually going about doing good,”—dispensing health to the sick, sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, vigour to the palsied, and reason to the insane—giving them “beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness;” and while you are achieving an enviable reputation for yourselves, you will be conferring blessings upon society, and honour and dignity upon your profession.

Such, gentlemen, is our profession, such its objects and such its rewards; and, as you have chosen this occupation as the great business of your lives, it is of the utmost importance that you should entertain just views of the responsibilities that will necessarily devolve upon you in its prosecution. An error at the outset may affect your career during the whole course of your professional lives. Should you commence your duties with sordid and narrow views, having no higher object than the profits of your profession, you may, perhaps, become respectable—I might say, even useful practitioners, but you can never expect to reach the high eminences of your calling, nor to add anything to its dignity and excellence.

The accomplished physician enjoys a station and respectability in society worthy of your highest aims and loftiest aspirations. His character is of surpassing excellence, and his fame the most exalted to which you can aspire. His urbanity, kindness, and skill, gain him the affection and confidence of his patients, his varied and extensive acquirements command the respect of the community, and his zeal in the promotion and diffusion of medical science obtain for him the approbation of his professional brethren throughout the world.

The great object of his life is to heal the sick. In the prosecution of his beneficent designs nothing is permitted to interfere; no labour is too arduous, no sacrifice too great. He is ever on the alert to attend the calls of sickness; to this purpose is his life devoted and all his efforts directed. This ardent desire to relieve suffering soon furnishes the means. He observes carefully and minutely the phenomena of every case submitted to his care,

compares them with his former observations and those of others, and makes diligent use of every means within his reach to enlighten his mind for the benefit of his patients. In his intercourse with the sick he displays habitual ease, gentleness and cheerfulness, and that kind attention to their feelings, desires, and even prejudices which results from generous and elevated sentiments. With such dispositions he is ever ready to act when called upon, without being officious or obtrusive; he is always accessible and attentive, without descending to undue familiarity; he is gentle, forbearing and accommodating, without sinking into tame submissiveness; he is firm, unyielding and uncompromising, without evincing the least harshness or austerity. In short, upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, he exhibits the conduct of a kind friend and the deportment of a true gentleman.

But the influence of the good physician is not confined to his patients. He is the patron of science, of literature, and of the benevolent enterprises of the day. Possessed of useful knowledge and an ardent desire to employ it to advantage, he is the prominent man in the circle in which he moves. No man in the community enjoys a higher respect or possesses a greater influence. He is looked upon as the guardian of the health and lives of the community. Follow him in his ordinary intercourse with society, and you will find him taking every opportunity of inculcating the importance of educating the young with a due regard to the developement of their moral and physical energies—urging the necessity of a proper training of their intellectual faculties, the advantages of guiding the warm affections of the heart and of controlling the violent outbreaks of passion. See him continually representing to all the value of pure air, of regular exercise, of frequent bathing, of suitable clothing, of proper diet, and indeed of every circumstance which may either directly or indirectly involve their health. In all his intercourse with society he is thus ever seeking opportunities of improving the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of the people.

But it is during the prevalence of contagious, epidemic and pestilential diseases that the character of the accomplished physician is displayed to the greatest advantage. At such seasons the public excitement is raised to the highest pitch. The dismay of the community may be such as to break up the ties of relationship and affection; selfish fear seizes upon the hearts of men; they fly from the morbid influence, abandoning, perhaps, even relatives and friends. But he remains. Imperious duty to the sick, the afflicted and the abandoned, keep him at the post of danger, and that is the spot upon which he stands. Regardless of

self, he goes about from house to house like a ministering angel, healing the sick, comforting the afflicted, solacing the broken-hearted, and dispensing blessings at every step. He does this even at the risk of life; but how often do we observe at such times the promise of the inspired Psalmist fulfilled in his case: "A thousand shall fall beside thee, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee." It is utterly impossible to estimate the services which have been rendered to the community by humane and intelligent physicians at such seasons of apprehension and distress. By precept and example they have moderated the public excitement and dismay; they have not hesitated to devote their time, their talents, their means, and even their lives to discover the causes and to remedy the effects of wide-spread pestilence; and we accordingly find that diseases which formerly spread desolation, destruction, and dismay throughout our land, have now entirely disappeared, or, being better understood, have become manageable and no longer excite the alarm of the community.

But still further—watch the upright and honourable physician in his intercourse with his professional brethren. It is his high and laudable boast, that with him, science is merely the necessary means to an important end, and all his knowledge is eminently practical and purely benevolent. He seeks, therefore, to increase his knowledge, not only for the sake of those committed to his care, but he feels it his duty and privilege to communicate it to the profession, so that its benefits may be co-extensive with the ravages of disease. You find him with this view cultivating kind and friendly feelings with the members of the profession with whom he is brought into contact—disseminating the information he may have acquired and receiving information in return. He treats all with proper consideration and respect, and while he is jealous of his own rights, he is ever ready to extend to others what he claims for himself.

This is no fancy sketch of a fertile imagination. It is not even a highly coloured picture. It is but a feint outline of a character less valued, perhaps, because it is common. Such men may be found in every community, and there is not one of you, I am sure, who cannot revert to some good physician within the circle of his acquaintance, to whom he can appropriate every portion of this description.

My object in sketching the character of the accomplished physician is to present him to you as a model for imitation. Which of you, gentlemen, does not wish to imitate such an example of true greatness? Who, that does not desire to dispense such blessings as he dispenses? Who, that does not covet the rich rewards that he reaps in the hearts and affections of his fellow men?

If you would follow the example and enjoy the reputation of the accomplished physician, let me advise you to use every proper effort to secure the confidence and affections of your patients. One of the surest means of effecting this is by the uniform display of a kind and courteous demeanour. Your ordinary intercourse with your patients will lead you into the chamber of the sick and the suffering. Not only those who are naturally delicate and feeble, but strong men bowed down by acute disease will be submitted to your care. It may be that the head of a large and dependant family, upon whom the hopes, not only of those within the domestic circle, but even of an admiring public are placed, may be stricken down by dire disease and claim your assistance. To you the affectionate husband will confide the wife of his bosom at periods of sickness, suffering and danger, relying upon your moral and professional attainments, and looking to you to restore her to health, or, perhaps, to snatch her from death. Fathers will intrust to you the lives of children upon whom their proudest hopes and tenderest affections are placed. The devoted mother will anxiously turn from the pale and sickly features of her child to catch a gleam of hope from the expression of your countenance. How important is it, then, that under all such circumstances, your conduct should be marked by unvarying gentleness and tenderness. You may find your patient and his attendants tortured by gloomy apprehensions, or, perhaps, plunged into real distress and misery: you should, then, sympathise in their sufferings, and be able to impart consolation and hope. They may be at times, impatient, petulant and irascible, but as these may be symptoms of their maladies, you must be uniformly patient, forbearing and forgiving. Their situation sometimes subjects them to trials, mortifications and sacrifices such as all must instinctively shrink from—be, therefore, always delicate and respectful. Your duty to them may oblige you to enquire into, and be made acquainted with the most secret concerns of their bosoms. You may thus be entrusted with information which would be sufficient, if divulged, to blight the reputation, ruin the prospects and blast the hopes of those who confide in you. Should you take advantage of the freedom with which you are received and the confidence which is reposed in your generosity and honour, you would be recreant, not only to your patient, but to your profession and to society. This, then, will demand of you the possession of strict integrity of character and high moral principle. You will occasionally meet with those who are wilful and perverse, obstinately refusing, perhaps, to employ the means designed for their relief. Here, you must be kind and courteous, but firm and unyielding. The responsibility of the case, you should always recollect, rests upon you; and

while you may, very properly, gratify them in indifferent matters, you would be unjustifiable in yielding to prejudices that might involve their health, and, perhaps, even their lives. In your daily avocations you will find that a great variety of diseases are produced by improper diet, impure air, unsuitable dress and sensual indulgences. This will afford you frequent opportunities of inculcating correct views upon all these points, and which should not be neglected. Another virtue that will be occasionally called into requisition, is that of self-denial. You will in some instances find your efforts unappreciated, your patients unreasonable in their demands upon your time and services, and, perhaps, ungrateful for the benefits conferred upon them. It may happen, indeed, that when you feel perfectly satisfied that you have done your duty faithfully, you may be repaid by undeserved reproach and abuse. You must make up your minds to bear this patiently. Even Hippocrates complained of the ingratitude of his patients, of the fatigues of his profession, and of the unjust censures to which it exposed him; and he says that during his whole life he had been oftener blamed for misconduct than praised for success. This is one of the severest trials to which you will be subjected. But even here you will enjoy the approval of your own conscience and the approving smile of Heaven. The main object of your life, you should ever bear in mind, is to *heal the sick*, and though you should, in some cases, meet with no other recompense than ingratitude and unkindness, it will be a great satisfaction to enjoy the luxury of doing good. Upon all occasions and under all circumstances, you will find occasions for the exercise of all the virtues of moral and social character. Cultivate them assiduously, and let it be apparent to every one that the ruling principle of your lives is to promote the health, and happiness, and welfare of your fellow-beings.

But, gentlemen, medicine is an extensive and profound science. Its very rudiments can be acquired only by diligent and persevering study. To practice the art successfully, demands a vast amount of knowledge, not only upon subjects strictly medical, but upon a variety of collateral branches. Indeed, there is scarcely a single branch of science that does not, either directly or remotely, throw some light upon medicine. Your term of pupilage has sufficed to teach you but little more than its great principles. By throwing aside your books, even these may be forgotten. If for no other purpose, therefore, than that of retaining the knowledge you have been at such pains to acquire, you should still continue your medical studies. But, gentlemen, our science, intricate, extensive and profound as it is, is not stationary: it is progressive. From the very nature of the subjects of which it treats, it cannot

rank among the exact sciences. It is in a constant state of improvement; and so long as it is properly cultivated, it must continue to advance. Let any one compare the works published by the most celebrated medical men of former ages with those of the present day, and he cannot fail to perceive the difference. Even the books most in vogue twenty years ago, have already become old in the progress of our science, and yet, all those books contain many valuable principles and facts, which would well repay a careful perusal. It is to be feared that our love of novelty has led us to throw aside, as useless, much that is valuable, merely because it is old. The mutations of our science are continually bringing up as new, doctrines long since exploded and forgotten; and it is equally true, that theories, once consigned to oblivion, are occasionally revived, and assume the character of established principles. But, while I would advise you not to neglect the ancients, I would urge you, first of all, to make yourselves masters of the present state of our science. Read over, and over again, your text books and others of similar character, with close attention and deep reflection. But do not confine your reading to them. Add to these some choice monographs and treatises of your contemporaries, and then you may go back with pleasure and profit, too, to the ponderous tomes of the mighty dead.

More especially, I would press upon you the importance, I should rather say the necessity, of keeping up with the medical literature of the day. It is your duty, not only to qualify yourselves for the practice of your profession, but by continued application and unceasing study to add to your knowledge, and to keep pace with the progress of our science. Preparatory studies are highly important, but they are not the sole demand. New views of the origin and nature of disease, new theories, new remedies and new applications of old ones are every now and then proposed to the consideration of the profession: and no matter how flattering your prospects may be, you cannot maintain your standing unless you keep yourselves in a state of qualification for your duties. The numerous journals of high character and standing almost daily issuing from the press, will afford you very material assistance in this respect. They serve to keep up an accurate and faithful record of the progress of our science, furnish you with much fresh intelligence and information, otherwise inaccessible, and direct your attention to such new books as are worthy of a place in your library. Take, then, some of these, but always have some standard medical book on hand, read it carefully and systematically, and let not a day pass by without some addition to your previous stock of medical knowledge. Thus pursued, your studies will prove a never failing source of intellectual grati-

fication, which, while it invigorates and enriches your minds, furnishes the surest guaranty of extensive reputation and usefulness.

In addition to medical learning, strive diligently to obtain medical experience. The value of experience in the practice of our art is universally conceded. It is the basis upon which the whole science rests, the surest test for the truth of all medical doctrines, and in obscure cases of disease, the appeal to it is considered final. So highly is it appreciated, too, out of the profession, that the greatest confidence is commonly reposed in those who are supposed to possess the largest share of it. It will prove valuable, not only in giving you a practical knowledge of disease, but also in advancing your reputation, and thus enabling you to bring the information you acquire into successful exercise. But while I would urge the value of experience, I must caution you against the prevalent error of supposing that a large practice necessarily confers an extensive experience. This is by no means invariably the case. A man may see a multitude of cases, including every variety of disease, and yet have very little true experience. If you would acquire this, you must observe carefully and accurately every case submitted to your care throughout its whole progress. This cannot be done to advantage without much preparatory learning, an ingenuous and unbiassed mind and devoted and unwearied attention. To know what to expect, you must be well acquainted with the principles of the science and the observations of others; to reason judiciously upon the phenomena presented, your minds must be open to impressions; and to derive the full benefit of your observations, they should take cognizance of every fact from the commencement to the termination of the case. A few cases of disease faithfully observed, will give you more real experience than any number hastily seen. Medicine is neither empiricism nor dogmatism, but a science—the reasoning on facts. As Hoffman expresses it, “*ars medica tota in observationibus.*” Its speculations, theories and principles may be learned from books, but their successful application can be carried out only by clinical observation. It is this which teaches us the character and location, or in other words, the diagnosis of disease; it displays the effects of our remedies and their therapeutic application; it reveals the signs upon which our prognosis is founded, and, if the result is fatal, it verifies or corrects our former opinions and elucidates every thing by a post mortem examination. Autopsies are too much neglected, especially in the country. The objections to them are not so great as is commonly imagined, and they very often yield to a proper representation of the information they impart, and its bearing upon the interests of the living. In obscure cases, especially, they furnish most valuable information.

They will serve to dispel doubt, to correct error, to confirm truth and to guide you in your future practice. Devote, then, your whole powers of attention to every case submitted to your care; observe carefully all the symptoms of the disease, compare these with the observations of others and with the phenomena of health, and, as often as it is practicable, pursue your investigations even after death, and you will rapidly acquire useful experience.

But, gentlemen, your observations, no matter how accurately pursued, will lose much of their value unless they are *recorded*. The most retentive memory may fail in preserving a variety of details that would prove useful in future investigations, and it may be warped by speculation or theory. Let me advise you, then, to keep an accurate and faithful record, at least of all the interesting cases that are presented to your notice. Let your observations be regularly recorded while they are fresh in your minds, and let them be records of facts, unaccompanied by speculation. Such notes may be referred to with pleasure and profit at all times; and when you have collected a number of facts that shed light upon obscure points, or are calculated to advance in any way our science, they should be made public for the benefit of the profession.

Remember, too, that you have duties to your professional brethren as well as to your patients. Every man who enters our profession should feel it incumbent upon him to sustain its respectability and to advance its interests. Diligent reading with faithful observation may, perhaps, enable you to bring to light the occult causes of disease, to clear up certain obscure points in pathology and practice, to settle controverted questions, or, it may be, to discover valuable remedies for the treatment of disease. Every thing which tends, in any degree, to relieve human suffering or to advance the interests of medical science should be given to the profession for the benefit of its members and the good of mankind. In this manner our profession has been greatly enriched within the last few years. The preparations of morphia and quinia, of iodine and bromine, with many others that might be mentioned, have all been added to the *Materia Medica* since I entered the profession. These are the contributions of science to our art, and they have given us advantages in the treatment of disease unknown to our predecessors. The interests of our profession and the public good alike require that every remedy that promises relief to human suffering should be widely disseminated. Self-interest may be promoted by concealing knowledge, and appropriating it to personal advantage, but it is at the expense of the public good. Some of the most valuable remedies ever discovered have been lost forever, it is to be feared, by the attempt to keep their composition secret for the purpose of

gain. Be it your aim and pleasure to impart information and to publish your discoveries. This, happily you will find to be your true policy. For while you are thus benefitting your patients, the profession and mankind, you will be treasuring up for yourselves a reputation that will secure you a profitable practice and will hand down your names to posterity as public benefactors.

It is the duty of every member of our profession to support its dignity and respectability. With this view you should always maintain an honourable and upright course of conduct towards your professional brethren. Nothing, perhaps, detracts more from the character of our profession than the want of harmony and kind feeling among its members. Unfortunately, in most of the villages and small towns throughout our country, the rivalry and competition between physicians is such as to give rise to "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." It is not rare to find medical men who attempt to injure the reputation of their brethren and undermine the confidence reposed in them by "look, gesture, and suspicious silence;" and this is sometimes done openly and without the least disguise. Disputes and contentions prevail very extensively in our profession, and exert a most unhappy influence. The contending parties individually suffer from the want of a free interchange of sentiment upon professional matters. They suffer also in public estimation, and, not unfrequently, the whole profession is made to bear its portion of the evil. An honourable competition is salutary, and so long as rival physicians evince a just regard to the talents and acquirements of their opponents, it cannot fail to advance the interests of science and the respectability of the profession. This, then, is beneficial; but rest assured, that there is no greater mistake than that which supposes that the ruin of your professional brethren will lead to your success. It is well known that no physician can rise to eminence and distinction by calumniating his brethren. The detractor may succeed in bringing his rival into disrepute; he may, perhaps, subject him to ridicule and contempt; but he is much more likely to advance some of the various forms of empiricism than to benefit himself. His calumnies and aspersions, indeed, are commonly reflected back upon himself, and he is thus the principal sufferer. Permit me, then, to caution you particularly upon this subject. Treat all your medical brethren with courtesy and respect. Encourage, at all times a frank, open and free interchange of sentiment. Hesitate not to call them in consultation when difficulty or embarrassment occurs. Speak favourably of such virtues as you know them to possess; and if they have defects of character or education, do you be the last to speak of them: they will be found out soon enough without your agency. Even though they

should speak disparagingly of you, return, on your part, good for evil, and you will thus "heap coals of fire upon their heads." Such a course cannot fail to disarm hostility, to promote friendship, to benefit science, to establish your own reputation, and to elevate the character of the whole profession.

Gentlemen, you are about to leave us to enter upon the busy scenes of life. Most of you will, probably, enter upon the duties of your profession in situations where you are unknown, and where you will be surrounded by those who have laboured for years, perhaps, to secure the confidence and the patronage of the community. Be not discouraged if immediate success does not crown your efforts. It will take time to prove your qualifications. During the first year or two of your professional lives you will probably have much leisure. Be careful of these precious hours. It is a period upon which much, very much depends. It may make or mar your future fortunes. Let it be occupied in constant efforts to extend your stores of medical knowledge. Labour diligently to render yourselves worthy of confidence; pursue an honourable course of conduct towards your professional brethren, and let your deportment be such as to command the respect of the community. Do this, and your brightest anticipations shall be realised.

Gentlemen, we feel a lively interest in your prosperity. We are well acquainted with your qualifications, and we feel that, in sending you out to heal the sick, we are fulfilling the law of our State in its true intent, we are promoting the best interests of humanity, and we are elevating the character of the medical profession, as well as the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College.

With these sentiments we bid you a most affectionate Farewell.

APPENDIX.

The Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, is constituted as follows :

WILLIAM DARRACH, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN WILTBANK, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

WILLIAM R. GRANT, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY S. PATTERSON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

DAVID GILBERT, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WASHINGTON L. ATLEE, M. D. Professor of Medical Chemistry.

The course of instruction commences on the 1st Monday in November of each year, and continues until the succeeding 1st of March.

The pre-requisites for graduation are, three years study in the office of a respectable practitioner of medicine ; an attendance on two full courses of lectures, one of which must be in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College ; attendance on one course of clinical instruction in some institution approved by the Faculty, and a thesis written in the English, German, French, or Latin languages, on some medical or surgical subject.

The fees are as follows :—Matriculation fee, \$5 00. Fee for admission to each course, \$15 00. Fee for diploma, \$30 00. Dissecting ticket, \$10 00.

The buildings of the College, in Filbert street above Eleventh, are spacious and commodious, containing two large and convenient Lecture Rooms, a Museum and Reading Room, a Chemical Laboratory, and large and commodious Anatomical Rooms. The pupils of this Institution are admitted to the Clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Hospitals on the same terms as others.

HENRY S. PATTERSON, M. D. REGISTRAR,

No. 61 North Fourth street.